The Undergraduate.

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SONG.

Song in the heart of a young man
Is like a day of spring,
Joyous and sweet with the perfumes
Of fields new blossoming.

Like a rose, that blooms in winter,
Is song in an old man's heart.
The thought it brings of Maytime
Bids ever the teardrops start.

Ah, blest is the heart of the poet,
For summer shines ever there,
And the odors of wild-growing blossoms
Are ever upon the air.

W. W. Gay, 76'.

AUTHORS AND CRITICS.

Perhaps the majority of people have been accustomed to look upon the person called a critic as one somewhat above the average run of human beings in his intellectual capacities, but most wofully below them in all the qualities necessary to make up an endurable man. The critic of society deserves, and indeed has, among his acquaintances about as many bosom companions as Col. Ingersoll has friends among orthodox members of our churches, while the critic in the literary world has, like others, his friends and his foes. Among these a division may be made; one class, in its exordium, treats the work under consideration in the same manner as the unconverted cannibal serves the well fed missionary, if opportunity permits, but winds up with the habitual peroration "The work has *some* reasonably good qualities, but no originality and less thought." It would be presumptuous, not to say false, to assert that in most cases their verdicts are not correct, but with perhaps a very few exceptions, their judgments are biased in no small degree by the position of the author's work or some other equally potent consideration.

The other class are authors themselves, and to them one may go and find more candid reviewers than to those whose only ambition is to tell what others ought to say, and how they ought to say it, but never testing their own rules by contributing a model production for those less blessed in the knowledge of correct writing, to take as a standard in all future attempts.

One of no small authority in such matters, states that it is impossible for a good author to be a good critic, and *vice versa*. His opinion carries far too much weight for us to follow our inclinations, and say he did not know what he was talking about, therefore we will, with resignation, accept the statement as true, mentally expressing regrets that we must, in conformity with this theory, consider that the more eloquent and clear the words and truths we hear from the pulpit, the less must the occupant practice his teachings. However that may be, whenever the author has assumed the part of critic, not perhaps so much of literature as of the wrongs and sufferings of his fellow men, he has planted batteries that shake corruption to its very foundation, and tear down the flimsy ornaments that hide its hideous form.

It was as such that Charles Dickens attacked with his telling pen one of England's many curses, and to him perhaps more than any other man is due the abolition of the debtor's prison. We have not to look far in our own land to find an example that must make the cheek of many a gray haired divine blush as he recalls the scripture elaborately arranged and interpreted to prove that slavery was of heavenly origin. While many "policy parsons" were waxing eloquent in their attempts to show their uncomfortably skeptical flocks the part acted by the Crea-

tor was for the protection of the slavery commerce, Mrs. Stowe was preaching a sermon to prove that the self same part was acted by the Ruler of the realms below. By her pen she pictured the condition of human beings, made beasts by men, in a light that could but bring shame and disgust to those even who were helping to cause the evil and disgrace, and by her pen alone did more to prepare the minds of the American people to respect the words they had apparently forgotten, "That all men are born free," than did, and perhaps could, all the northern pulpits. Naturally, in such works, fascinated by the story, we unconsciously fancy that the writer has put aside himself and is simply stating ready made facts.

Little do we think that we are reading no less a criticism than if it were full of open fault finding and sarcasm.

Since the leaders of political parties, and indeed of many other professions, make it their sole aim to warp their ideas and obscure their expressions in regard to important questions in a manner that may be translated to suit every one and secure the largest number of voters, others must be our teachers. No one is better fitted than the candid writer. He is governed by no such motive. Like others, he may sometimes be mistaken, but the greater part of the knowledge the mass of the people possesses of those political and other questions beyond their own immediate reach, must be sought not from the "eloquent" speeches of "machine politicians," whom one scarcely knows where to place among human curiosities, but from the critical writers, who are striving to leave something for the future as well as the present. This can only be done by those possessing keen criticism blended with the grace and appreciation of the fiction writer. Without these no writer or critic of either fiction or philosophy can be truly great or successful. In those that possess them we have the foes of ignorance and deception, the true friend and the noblest teacher.

LIBERAL THINKERS.

Certain names and phrases have a wonderful influence upon men. We find this is true in the names that are applied to political parties, religious sects, and schools of philanthropy, where the significance of the name often bears no relation to the principles of the organization to which it is applied. A term of reproach, when applied to a party, will have a depressing influence as long as it continues to be a term of reproach, whether the party be deserving or not; while a title that has acquired an honorable signification, will, as long as it retains this meaning, have an influence favorable to the organization to which it is applied.

There is a class of men to-day who are known as Liberal Thinkers, and no one can be insensible to the fact, that in that very name there lies a magical power that moves with tremendous force among young men. And we cannot wonder much at this when we realize what has been given to the world by those who have been Liberal Thinkers. Such men are free from personal prejudice in their judgment and modes of thought, they are confined to no particular school only so far as its teachings appear reasonable to them, and above all they are willing to accept the truth whatever the source from whence it comes.

It is to such men that the world owes nearly all the progress that has been made in science and morality. They have been pioneers in these different lines of thought, and often single-handed and alone they have stood before the whole world defending with calm reason and convincing argument the truths they wished to bequeath it. We cannot commend too highly those men who have been truly Liberal Thinkers. These are the men who have given to the term its power and influence. It is to such men that we refer when we use the term in its literal sense.

But in the ordinary use of the term it is applied to a class of men whose religious views are somewhat at variance with those commonly ac-

cepted and called orthodox; who reject either wholly or in part the doctrines of the Bible as they are taught by the church. In speaking of one who rejects one or more of the so called evangelical doctrines, we usually add, by way of explanation or apology, that he is quite liberal in his views. Just why such men should be called liberal it is difficult to say. Surely not because they strike out into new lines of thought, for the rejection of such doctrines as "The Divinity of Christ," "The Vicarious Atonement," or "The Authenticity of the Miracles," dates back to the days of Arian, Socinus and Hume.

Not because the position they take is the logical result of what they profess to believe. Men who reject at once the charge of atheism will yet deny most vigorously the possibility of miracles; but so acute a logician as John Stuart Mill says in his remarkable essay on religion, "Once admit a God and the production by his direct volition of an effect....is no longer a purely arbitrary hypothesis to account for the fact, but must be reckoned with as a serious possibility." He says elsewhere, "A miracle is no contradiction of the law of cause and effect. It is a new effect supposed to be produced by the introduction of a new cause." Thus he who admits the existence of a God and yet denies the possibility of miracles places himself in direct antagonism with a man who is acknowledged to be one of the clearest and most powerful thinkers of the present century.

Men adopt the evolution hypothesis and imagine that they are then relieved from the necessity of introducing any supernatural creative agency; seemingly unconscious of the fact that in so doing they are claiming far more for the theory than Darwin himself did, and are taking position that the ablest defenders of evolution will not support. No less an authority than Tyndall says, "The evolution hypothesis does not solve or profess to solve the ultimate mystery of this universe. It leaves in fact that mystery untouched." Thus we find that many of the theories held by this class of men are self-contradictory and clearly inconsistent with each other.

They cannot be called liberal because of any reconstructive tendency in their efforts. They tear down but there is little effort to build up. This seems to be the policy of the so-called Latitudinarians of England. Still holding their position in the church, the whole tendency of their teaching is to undermine that faith that rests upon the Bible for its foundation. If one acknowledges his belief in the inspiration of the scriptures, and stands within the pale of the church, it does not show a spirit of liberality for such an one to be so sharp to discern, so eager to point out everything that may seem incongruous, that he weakens the cause he professes to support and gains what reputation he has by his success in this direction.

Though it is not easy to determine just why these men should be called liberal, it is none the less true that in the language of the people this term is applied to them, and the melancholy fact also remains, that the term, which has acquired its wonderful power because of the achievements of those to whom it rightfully belongs, is operating to-day with an overwhelming force upon the minds of young men, drawing them, not up to that elevated plane where such men as Socrates, Lord Bacon, and Sir Isaac Newton stand, but to a plane far below where the so called Liberal Thinkers of to-day stand.

The idea seems to prevail that one has only to fall in with the beliefs of these men, to lay claim to the attractive title of "Liberal Thinker;" and more than this, that this claim is strengthened just in proportion as they reject the notions that have been held in the past. There is but little doubt that the number of young men who are inclined to be skeptical and to ridicule the theological ideas of others is largely augmented by this desire to be known as Liberal Thinkers. There is that too in the position they take that appeals to their pride. The thought that one re-

jects certain notions because of intellectual superiority, because he holds broader and more liberal views, is a very flattering one indeed, and the man does not live who is not susceptible to flattery in some form.

But the question arises here, does he who rejects theories in order that he may be called independent in his modes of thought: who sides with the minority simply because that minority may include men who are called Liberal Thinkers; who reaches his conclusions not because of earnest, candid thought, but because such a decision places him in the ranks of the so called liberal party, can such an one be justly called a Liberal Thinker? Certainly not, if our ideas of a Liberal Thinker are correct. Something more and beyond this is necessary. It does not require great moral courge to sneer at the teachings of the Bible. It does not require the ability to think profoundly and independently, to ridicule the Christian religion, for those who do this are often destitute of both courage and ability. It is not our purpose here to defend Christianity. We have no fears that it will yield even to the powerful blows that thoughtful men have dealt against it, much less sink beneath the scoffs and gibes of those who have no other weapon of attack; but when a man has adopted ideas and modes of thought peculiar to certain schools, in order that he may gratify his vanity by seeming to identify himself with that school, there seems to be no consistency whatever in according to such an one the grand title of "Liberal Thinker."

These aspirants for a position in the ranks of the so called Liberal school, seem to have identified themselves with that school because they have absorbed from it the opinions and beliefs they profess to hold; and he who follows with servile footsteps such men as Hume, Tyndal, or John Stuart Mill can lay no more claim to Liberal thought than he who follows with equal servility the leading strings of such men as Calvin, Jonathan Edwards, or Dr. Emmons.

RECKLESSNESS.

There was a time, dear friend of mine,
My heart had stopped its beating,
To hear these whispered words of thine,
This kind and tender greeting.

But I've grown old, dear friend of mine,
Since last we walked together
My way has not all been all sunshine,
I've seen the roughest weather.

I've learned that woman can be kind
And cheer the heart to gladness,
Then breaking all the ties that bind,
Leave only tears and sadness.

I've learned 'tis better not to rest
One's hope on woman's loving;
So few there are that stand the test,
All doubt and fear disproving.

Like sailors, on the ocean wide,
Who leave their wives behind them,
You fly to others from my side
And most congenial find them.

And yet your smile, so dear to me
Almost compels believing,
And I can think how sweet 'twould be,
If you were not deceiving.

And though to trust you, I don't dare,
My faith seems growing stronger
Come sit beside me; I don't care!
And trifle with me longer.

J. C. H.

There is but one kind of love, but there are a thousand different copies of it.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

The rudest man, inspired by passion, is more persuasive than the most eloquent man, if uninspired.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Who elevates himself isolates himself.—*Rivorol.*

Whoever learned to love, has learned to be silent.—*Madame de Sartory.*

Women are happier in the love they inspire than in that which they feel; men are just the contrary.—*Beauchene.*

It is necessary to be almost a genius to make a good husband.—*Balzac.*

We accuse women of insincerity without perceiving that they are more sincere with us than with themselves.

Filosofy teaches us to bear with calmness—the misfortunes of our friends.

The Undergraduate.

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EDITORIAL.

THE time is at hand for the Kaleidoscope, and as we believe no action has yet been taken by the classes, we again mention it and ask that a move be made at once toward the contribution of cuts, editorials and subscriptions. It will rest entirely with the students how handsomely it shall be gotten up, and we trust that all will subscribe for at least six. Yes! seven, for of course you must get one for *her*. Let each class call a meeting at once and elect an editor and send in the copy at once.

THE snow plow has made its way into the campus at last, and therefore a communication on the subject which we have received would be out of place, but the probabilities are that we shall have more snow this winter and we urgently plead that the plow may be sent through before a narrow track as hard as adamant has rendered everything useless except the pick ax, diamond drill and dynamite. A balancing pole becomes one of the necessities of life even as they are now. It is unavailing to wear rubbers, and even rubber boots serve only as reservoirs. The The motto for us thus far in regard to our walks has been "Learn to suffer and to wait." We would be pleased to recite now and see if we cannot have a new lesson assigned which shall be more in accordance with the teachings of humanity.

WE are glad to sec that the editors of our exchanges are getting tired of destructive criticism. A wholesome piece of well meant advice, kindly expressed, and backed up with the appreciation of some good trait, is not an unpalatable morsel, but it is very hard to swallow a criticism full of injustice, ridicule and sarcasm. One paper lauds an exchange to the skies while a second will take the same issue of the same paper and pronounce it unfit to cumber the earth. Doctors disagree, of course, but not to such an extent as this. Look at the general average and criticise it; but do not cross a magazine from your good books for the shortcomings of any one number. Our exchanges have been very lenient toward our faults this year, only ene being hard to bear, and this one was still more unpleasant coming from the girls at Rockford. They thought we were too dignified. Bless them! If they only lived here while we have this sleighing!

ONE of the students has hit upon an idea which will be of interest to every graduate of the college who looks back with pleasure to his college days and their old associations. The idea is clothed in book form and consists of a series of photographic views, those being selected which would be of most interest to the alumui, to whom the work is dedicated. Opposite each view is an appropriate sentiment in verse, and the whole is bound in half morocco, with gilt edges. If the number of subscriptions is sufficient, the edition will be bound in full leather, with gold band and title pressed into the side. We have seen the sample copy, and though it is not as elegant as the edition will be, it is a beautiful volume, and would be an ornament to any center table in the land.

Efforts are being made to secure photographs of all the Presidents and Professors since the time of President Bates. These arranged in a group, will occupy one page. The price of the work is to be $3.50, or $1 extra for the best binding. The views are as follows:

1. Middlebury (from Chipman Hill),
2. The Walk (through Starr Park),
3. Otter Creek,
4. Waldo Avenue,
5. High School,
6. Campus,
7. Congregational Church,
8. Starr Hall Entrance,
9. The Professors,
10. Post Office,
11. Chapel,
12. Addison House.

A WORD is due to our subscribers explaining the tardiness of this issue. The delay has been no fault of the editorial staff, for copy has been in the hands of the printer since the 12th of January.

The trouble lies principally in the fact that our alumni allow their subscriptions to run from two to three years before paying and often forgetting it even then. If the treasury could be kept in better condition we might not be compelled to wait week after week for the paper on which to print the UNDERGRADUATE, or we might take it to another office where we should find them more willing to do the fair thing. We sincerely desire that those subscribers who are in arrears will remember this fact and send in the amount due from them. On our books to-day there are several hundred dollars due for subscriptions, and if it could be paid we should print a better paper, both in typography and reading matter. We find the printers quite unwilling to accept our thanks alone in payment for getting out the paper and our readers should remember this.

This much we promise: only one more apology for delay shall appear in these columns. The necessity which compels another one shall take us bag and baggage to some other establishment if we have to don a suit of sack cloth and go begging to pay the bills. We have in mind as we write several alumni who are of the true collegiate stamp, men who do not forget their Alma Mater in the rush of business, and who prove their interest in the college by encouraging letters, contributions to the paper and prompt payment of their bills.

Alumni should remember the gratification they felt when in college at receiving words of good cheer from graduates, and remember also that it is now their turn to do good work in the same line for us.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE under Dr. Hamlin is showing signs of unusual activity. A new cabinet for the philosophical apparatus has been built along the entire length of the Philosophical room. In Painter Hall twelve rooms and the halls joining them have been thrown into one which is to be used as a gymnasium. A horizontal bar, jumping horse, rings, ladders, parallel bars and clubs have already been procured, and the muscle of the students is developing in spite of the fact that no arrangements have yet been made for heating the apartment. The next move on the board is the placing of the windows

of Painter Hall on the inside of the masonry and the building of a series of galleries for the reception of the library. These galleries will lead up to a sky-light, and in the center of the sitting-room below will be a table for the use of the students, where can be found, subject to their demand, the English Reviews and books of reference.

The museum and cabinet will occupy the room now used for the library and will be arranged scientifically for the use of the student, which is very far from being the case now. A few thousand dollars will accomplish all this, and we learn that an amount nearly sufficient was secured by the President during the vacation just passed. All that is necessary i to secure the consent of the corporation to use the funds for the purposes named.

We do not like to say it here, but the day is not far distant when Middlebury College will be breathing its last unless those who are willing to doctor it can be allowed to do so. The dying patient is not cured by those who stand by with tears in their eyes and count the heart beats but by those who recommend and administer the proper medicine.

We students, therefore, in whose wills will be found eventually bequests for Middlebury College do beseech that, in the next corporation meeting, a committee of ten be appointed to sit on refractory members who attempt to kick over the prescriptions for the patient.

A SOCIETY has been formed in New York with active, working members in the large cities of the United States for the purpose of political education. The plan is to secure members who will pledge themselves to read certain works during the year and use their efforts to induce others to read them. The names which comprise the executive committee are too prominent and well known for us to imagine that it is simply a well laid scheme for book selling, and even were this the case, the character of the books thus far sent out leaves no room for complaint, on the part of those who have read them. In Boston, the Rev. E. E. Hale has established a society of young men and women for technical training in this field and Harvard College has its Finance Club.

No. 1 of a series of Economic Tracts we have received. It is entitled "What is a Bank," and was delivered before the Finance Club of Harvard by Edward Atkinson.

It is certainly a good thing to begin with. Probably not one half of those who will read these words know what processes the check they cash to-day goes through, before it is laid away on file or is thrown into the waste basket.

The society believes that parties should be looked upon as means and not as ends, and that their methods can be successful only through the influence of educated intelligence. There can be no doubt that a higher grade of political education, both among men and women, will serve two great ends; first giving superior abilities for the responsible positions which the country offers, and secondly making the people themselves more capable of judging who is most fitted to fill these positions. The society is non-partisan, as it should be, and while its principles lean toward Free Trade, yet members are not required to assent to all of a list of political convictions upon which the majority are agreed. A few of these are as follows:

"Officeholders must not control the suffrage."

"The office should seek the man and not the man the office."

"Labor has a right to the highest wages it can earn, unhindered by public or private tyranny."

"Trade has a right to the freest scope, unfettered by taxes, except for government expenses."

"Neither the public money nor the peoples land must be used to subsidize private enterprise." &c.

For the first year the members pledge themselves to read the following books:

1. Politics for Young Americans, by Charles Nordhoff, 200 pp.

2. History of American Politics, by Alex. Johnston.

3. Introduction to Political Economy, by Prof. A. L. Perry.

4. Alphabet in Finance, by Graham McAdam.

The entire set can be purchased for $3 from G. P. Putnam's Sons, 182 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. No. 2, History of American Politics, though entirely authentic, reads like a work of fiction, and will well repay the time spent in reading it.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Only a straight and narrow way through the park.

The vacation was three weeks, instead of two as announced.

The Seniors have Calderwood's Moral Philosophy this term.

About one thousand dollars worth of new philosophical apparatus is expected soon.

Skating has been fragmentary during most of the winter; that is. found only in places.

President Hamlin and Prof. Austin are supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church until a pastor is secured.

The Juniors are beginning German, and their Sophomore room-mates exclaim in the language of the psalmist, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

M. A. Brooks '81, who was compelled to go home during the first part of last term on account of his health has returned to his class.

In the college catalogue which was recently issued, the literary prize, which was taken by W. A. Guernsey of the class of '80, was omitted by mistake.

The Methodist church has been remodeled inside, painted and otherwise renovated, so that it is now one of the most tasty churches in the State.

The Faculty and students made Mr. Powell a Christmas present of a silver watch as a reward of faithfulness and a token of their respect for him.

The business manager of the Undergraduate for this year is C. B. Ross, to whom all communications in regard to subscriptions, &c., should be addressed.

Instructor in Political Economy: "What is the difference in England between a barrister and solicitor?" Senior: "A barrister's income closes at his death, but the pay of a solicitor goes right on after death."

January 27th, the day for prayer for colleges, was observed by a conference and social meeting at the college at half past ten. This was made the subject of the evening meeting at the Congregational church.

Senior reciting in *Porter's* Mental Science, gave a very eloquent review of Kants and Hamilton's views on the infinite and unlimited. Prof: "Now what does Porter think about it?" Senior: "I did not notice that Porter's views were given."

No little inconvenience and considerable danger is occasioned by water running from the belfry down upon the steps in front of the chapel and freezing. There have been no serious accidents as yet, but a good deal of slipping. Could not this be prevented in some way?

Rev. E. P. Hooker, who has been the pastor of the Congregational church here for over ten years, has accepted a call to Lawrence, Mass. His resignation was accepted. He ended his labors here with the first Sunday in January, going soon after to his new pastorate. His place has not been filled.

The Freshmen are using Wenworth's Geometry and Kellogg's Rhetoric. This Rhetoric is edited by Brainerd Kellogg, A. M., our instructor in elocution. The flattering notices it has received from the press during the few months it has been before the public, speak highly of its merits as a text book.

Student reciting in Zoology: "Articulates are endowed with all of the five senses." Prof.: "Do you pretend to say that worms smell?" Student: "Yes, sir." Prof.: "Please give some example you have observed that leads you to think so." Student: "Angleworms, when left in a box, in warm weather."

Senior instructor on local taxation: "I am ac-

quainted with a small town that has gone so extensively into railroading and dam building, all of which have proven financially unsuccessful, that it is seriously thinking of repudiation." Sharp Senior: "Arn't they sorry that they did so much dam building?"

We would recommend as most decidedly agreeable reading matter for the students a series of papers in the Golden Rule entitled "The Philosopher and I," written by Harry Dorr of the class of '80. The first one appeared January 29, and we congratulate Mr. Dorr on the ease and grace which characterize the article throughout.

Some of our subscribers have complained that they do not get their paper, and we find that the most of these have changed their residence without informing us of such change. If all of our subscribers would inform us when they, in any way, change their address, it would insure their getting the Undergraduate and might add an item of interest to our personal column.

A long desired change has been made in the college curriculum. Before the commencement of '79 the class of '81 wrote to each member of the corporation informing them that a petition would be presented at their meeting in July asking for the introduction of French into the regular course, and asking them to think of it carefully and come prepared to take action upon the same. At the meeting in July the corporation placed the whole matter in the hands of the faculty, giving them the power to make the change when it seemed proper to them. That time has come, and the Sophomores are to have French during the Spring term, optional with Calculus. We understand that arrangements are to be made whereby it can be continued beyond that term if desired.

Many desirable changes in the college buildings have been proposed by Dr. Hamlin and some of these are already begun. The students have for a long time felt that a little energy and enthusiasm with the aid of an equal amount of capital could be expended upon some of the college buildings in a way that would add much to their usefulness and attraction. The subject of a gymnasium has been discussed to such an extent heretofore in our columns, that there is no need of saying that one has been long desired. Although the library room is as tasty and pleasant and neatly arranged as probably any college library of its size and many that are much larger, yet it has been long evident that there was not room enough for all of the books that we now have, and if additions should be made, it was a question where we should put them. The room is not situated in a position where it could be enlarged, and it looked as if nothing could be done without a large sum to build a library building. More than this, the philosophical apparatus has been somewhat deficient to fully illustrate that branch of the course and space to put more seemed to be lacking. President Hamlin soon saw some of these crying wants of the college and went to work at once to fill them. He wrote the members of the Board of Trustees and obtained permission to make a gymnasium in Painter Hall. This hall is but little occupied by the students, as the rooms in the other hall are in a much better condition and sufficiently numerous. At the beginning of the last vacation, work was begun upon the gymnasium by taking out the partitions on the two upper floors of the south division and removing the floor. This made a very good room of quite considerable size. The apparatus that belonged to the college was at once put in. The room will be finished as soon as the weather will allow work upon the walls.

In the philosophical room a row of cases were built extending nearly the whole length of the room on the north side. These cases have a glass front and are made in a substantial and ornamental manner. They are for the accommodation of the philosophical apparatus that we now have and whatever may be added.

Improvements are also to be made in the laboratory consisting of additions and reconstructions.

The President secured during the vacation a considerable sum for the library and museum. It is proposed to change the north division of Painter Hall into a convenient library, taking out all of the partitions and using all of the floors. The lower floor is to be for a reference room, in which are to be tables for the daily use of the students, the books to be so catalogued that any desired book can be found at once without searching. This will make a library room sufficiently large to hold all of the present library and whatever additions may be made for some time to come, and it will give students the privilege of daily consultation, which is not enjoyed at present, nor can it be as things now are.

After the library is removed from its present place, it is proposed to make a stairway from

that room to the museum below and use the room above for a scientific arrangement, in cases, of specimens in geology, mining, botany and other departments of Natural History.

Some of these proposed changes are only waiting for the permission of the Board of Trustees, and when that permission is obtained work will at once commence. There is no doubt but every friend of the college will favor these propositions, as they fill wants that have been long felt and will not draw upon the college fund. We hope all who are interested in the college will use their influence, financially or otherwise, to help Dr. Hamlin in carrying out his intentions.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC opens with two chapters of Miss Phelps's admirable serial story "Friends: A Duet," which will make her admirers more numerous and enthusiastic. William M. Rossetti, in his second paper on "Wives of the Poets," tells the story of the wives of La Fontaine; Moliere, Racine, Lessing, Burger, Goethe, Schiller, and Heine. Richard T. Ely has an interesting account of the "German Co-operative Credit-Unions." John Fiske asks "Who are the Argans?" and then answer it in a way to secure the hearty thanks of those who have puzzled themselves over the query. Major Ben: Perley Poore continues his authentic and entertaining "Reminiscences of Washington" with a capital paper on the Taylor Administration. Richard Grant White returns to his English tour with an article entitled "In London Again." These essays are admirably written, and are both entertaining and full of acute observation. Other essays, poems, stories, reviews of new books, a well-filled "Contributors' Club," and a running account of the books of the month, conclude an excellent number of this sterling magazine. $4 a year. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

THE MIDWINTER (February) SCRIBNER has always been a special number, as rich as the choicest literary matter and the most beautiful wood engravings can make it. Of last year's midwinter number the London Times said: "It is a really magnificent triumph of pictorial art and literary genius." The English publisher of Scribner has telegraphed for 17,000 copies of the present number,—an advance of 6000 upon his orders last year, and the largest edition of an American magazine ever sent to England;—in fact, it is said to be larger than the monthly sales of any English magazine. The American edition of Scribner has grown during 1880 about 20,000 copies.

A delightful feature of the magazine this year is a series of sparkling novelettes, or condensed novels, instead of a serial story. "A Fair Barbarian," the story of a piquant American girl in England, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, begins in this February number with a twenty-two page installment, and will run through three issues. Since the death of George Eliot it may be said that Mrs. Burnett commands a larger English-speaking audience than any other woman. Her novellette will be followed by one by George W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc., and afterward Boyesen's "Queen Titania" will be published. "Peter the Great," Eugene Schuyler's historical work, begun in February, 1800, will be finished in October of this year. By means of the recently published special offers the whole of this great work, with its wealth of illustrations, can be had at a very low price, in connection with a year's subscription. All booksellers can give the terms.

In the same ratio that Scribner's Monthly is prospering, St. Nicholas, the famous magazine for girls and boys, issued by the same publishers, grows apace. About 100,000 copies of the Christmas (December) number were sold, while the January number has been for some time out of print. In February, there is a full account of the Obelisk, richly illustrated from sketches and photographs, showing the great monolith in all stages of moving.

DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.—Creasy's extremely interesting volume narrating the his-

tory of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, those few battles of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, is highly esteemed by all readers of history. It has a long time been on Harper's list as one of their standard books. at the price of $1.50. Now it is issued in a very handsome cloth-bound volume, by the American Book Exchange, New York, at the nominal price of 35 cents. It forms one of their Acme Library of History, which includes Macaulay's England, $1.25, (reduced from $7.50), Gibbon's Rome, $2, (reduced from $9), Rollin's Ancient History, $1.75; Froissart's Chronicles, $1.50, and to which list will soon be added, at equally low prices, Grote's Greece, Green's (larger) England, Mommsen's Rome, Masson's Guizot's France, Carlyle's French Revolution, Schiller's Thirty Years' War, and others. Catalogues of the standard low-priced books of the Literary Revolutiou will be sent on application to the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building New York.

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.—A very elegant little volume with the above title, by Charles F. Richardson, is just issued by the American Book Ex-Change, Tribune Building, New York, at the very low price of 25 cents; also a cheap paper edition at the nominal cost of five cents, It will delight all who love good books, and in its wise suggestions will be greatly helpful to all who want help in choosing the best books. In its various chapters it treats of The Mode of Reading, The Reading Habit, What Books to Read, The Best Time to Read, How Much to Read, Remembering what One Reads, Tho Use of Note Books, The Cultivation of Taste, Poetry, The Art of Skipping, The Use of Translations, How to Read Periodicals, Reading Aloud and Reading Clubs, What Books to Own, The Use of Public Libraries, The Truc Service of Reading. The volume is remarkably rich in striking quotations from the world's most famous authors and thinkers, from Aristotle to Emerson, including such names as Addison, Bacon, Burns, Cato, Carlyle, Disraeli, Fenelon, Gibbon, Hugo, Keats, Lamb, Locke, Luther, Milton, Petrarch, Ruskin, Shakespeare, and Thoreau. It is a real literary treasure house.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:

Allow me to offer a suggestion in regard to the private study of English Literature. The field is so extensiue that the average student can hope to do exhaustive work only within narrow limits; and yet an outlook over the whole range of the study is very important. In view of this let me urge what might be called a pictorial study of English Literature. We do too much reading *about* an author and too little reading *of* the author himself. I might study over the description (however graphic) of an elephant a hundred times, and yet fail to grasp as true an idea of the animal as I could get by looking at it "in the flesh" for five minutes. He would be a dull botanist who limited his knowledge of a rose to simply what he could read about it and never attempted to examine a real rose. So I urge every student of English or American Literature to examine *all* the works of *every* classic writer. Even a hasty glance will exert a powerful influence in clearing the mind. Suppose, for instance, you are studying Dean Swift. Call for his entire works, and, if possible, for different editions of them. Turn over page after page, notice the topics discussed, read a passage here and there, get a definite idea of the field of literature the author worked, fasten in your mind the drift of his life-work, and I venture to say in an hour's study you will have obtained a clearer and surer insight into his writings than you would by reading all the reviews ever written on the subject. Let us now see if these results are simply superficial. Having looked over the classic English

writers in this way, you are prepared to make selection of those periods which have the greatest value or interest to you, you are able to select the particular treatise of each writer which commends itself to you as his best effort, you will have "pigeon-holed" English Literature and in the future will be able to lay your hand on any desired article, and finally you will be far better able to understand what others have written on the subject.

ALUMNUS.

PERSONALS.

'38. Nathan Barton, New Haven, died at his home January 13th. Mr. Barton was a diligent student and prosecuted his studies up to the time of his death. His knowledge was far beyond the average, but a natural diffidence prevented its being a benefit to many.

'43. John C. Churchill of Oswego, N. Y., has been named by Governor Cornell for Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Noxon of Syracuse, and the nomination has been confirmed by the State Senate. Mr. Churchill was born at Moors, Clinton county, N. Y ,January 21, 1821, and is therefore sixty years old. He entered the profession of the law, which he has since followed. He has been district attorney of his county, judge, served two terms in congress, and in 1877 was the nominee of the Republican party for Secretary of State, and was defeated.

'43. "The first five volumes," says the New York Evening Post, "have been published of the Rev. Henry N. Hudson's Harvard edition of Shakespeare. The volumes are of convenient size, being rather thin duodecimos, neatly and substantially bound in yellowish brown cloth, and the type is excellent in size and form. The most obvious peculiarity of the edition is the fact that it has two sets of notes. One set explanatory of the text is printed at the bottom of the pages; the other critical and what is called 'æsthetic,' printed at the end of each play. Both are valuable, of course, for the same reason that the text is trustworthy, because Mr. Hudson is one of the three or four men in this country who are really competent either to edit or to annotate an edition of Shakespeare. The work is one which will attract the attention of all scholars, of course, and it will equally of course form the subject of fuller criticism in magazines and reviews than we can give it in this place; but aside from its right to a place among the noteworthy editions of Shakespeare, its fitness to serve as a popular edition is great."

'57. H. H. Thomas has been elected Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

'63. W. D. Brennan has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the New York Assembly, the most important committee of the House.

'69. "Rev. M. E. Cady is pronounced one of the best teachers as well as one of the best preachers in northern Illinois."—*Aurora Herald.*

'7?. H. M. Ladd has accepted the position of Foreign Superintendent for the American Missionary Association. He leaves for Europe during February and will probably go as far south as Egypt, returning in June or July. The office involves heavy responsibilities, embracing both the eastern and western coast of Africa.

'77. James M. Gifford received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Syracuse University at the last commencement.

'79. J. W. Chapman is assistant teacher in a private boarding school at Westchester, N. Y. He is also continuing his studies in drawing.

'8?. P. A. Griswold is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Concord, N. H.

'80. W. A. Guernsey, Professor of Mathematics in Essex Classical Institute, is in town for a few days' vacation.

'80. H. M. Parker is studying law in Montpelier.

'83. G. N. Pollard was recently promoted to the superintendency of the Baptist S. S. of this town. Mr. Pollard brings fine abilities and a large experience in S. S. work to his new position.

EXHANGES.

Winter vacation is an event of the past, and here we are once more seated before a table literally piled with exchanges, visitors coming from near and afar, all doubtless containing much that is interesting and instructive. The task before us is a pleasant one, promising several hours of

amusement and profitable reading. Our visitors are for the most part old acquaintances. We welcome them familiarly and inquire into their welfare.

The Wabash takes no inferior place among college papers. We read the editorials entire and consider them of high order. "Knowledge in its relations to our Future Life" is an article of unusual merit. It is written with attention and displays a great deal of good thought as well as imagination.

The Bruonian, as usual, excels in editorials. We are also glad to notice that the other departments of the paper are receiving more attention than formerly. "Night" is a noticeable poem, quite suggestive to the student. The article on "Turgenef" is pleasantly written. The Brunonics show considerable wit.

The Syracusan has many excellent qualities. We like the spirit with which "A Plea for Commencement" is written. "Revealed Science" is a thoughtful article. The writer takes the only proper position as regards scientific investigations. We were interested in looking over the locals.

Rutgers Targum is looking finely. The literary articles show a more healthy aspect than in previous issues. "Men of one Idea" is a sound article. It is brief, well worded and very suggestive. We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed in the article "The College Snob." The editorials are evidently written with a purpose.

In the last issue of the Collegian and Neotorian the editorials are especially noticeable. The first editorial gives in a manly way the needs of the institution. It will apply to the most of the other colleges. The editor is unquestionably of a reformatory turn of mind, and evil habits are evidently very distasteful to him, but in his tirade upon tobacco users, which is simply terrible, he outdoes himself. Doubtless a thorough reform among the lovers of the weed is now taking place at Lawrence University.

We have considered the Varsity from every possible stand-point. We are disappointed in it. We cannot compare it with other college papers, since it is so unlike them in every particular. Perhaps for this reason we fail to appreciate it. While it contains much that is readable and instructive. we often meet with articles which seem out of place in a college paper. It is true that for the most part the literary articles are upon well selected and popular subjects, but are often treated in a heavy peculiar style which fails to excite in the reader that interest the subject deserves. We wish the Varsity success, and will gladly continue our acquaintance with this newly made friend.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dartmouth is soon to become a co-educational institution.

Chicago University is staggering under a debt of $200,000.

Only seven Freshmen entered Syracuse University unconditioned this year.

President Porter, of Yale, holds receptions for the Seniers at stated intervals.

Two Universities—John Hopkins and Michigan—have no commencement oratory.

The study of journalism has recently been added to the curriculum at Michigan University.

The Sophomores of Bates College have elected a colored student, son of a former slave, for orator.

The cockswain of the Yale crew is a Chinaman, Mun Yew Chung by name; weighs just 100 pounds.

Seniors carry off specimens from the museum and return them for original contributions.—*Asbury Monthly.*

Princeton is to have a new chapel costing between eighty and ninety thousand dollars, the gift of Henry C. Marquand, Esq.—*Ex.*

Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks without Straw," was graduated at Rochester University in the class of '62.—*Ex.*

The editor-in-chief of the Bates Student has been expelled from college for the writing of an article reflecting too strongly on the Faculty.

Cornell University has been thrown into a state of excitement by the suicide of David Halsey of the Senior class. No motive for the deed has been found.

The Senior class election at Cornell is giving considerable trouble. Officers have been elected by part of the class, and the others refuse to recognize them as such.

Thirty-five States are represented among Michigan University's 1400 students, besides England, Prussia, Japan, Burmah, Hawaii, the Bermudas, and the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.—*College Courier.*

Williams college opened with a much larger Freshman class than usual, many of them being drawn no doubt, by the fact that the Presidential standard bearer of the Republican party is one of Williams's favorite sons. The whole number of men admitted to the college is ninety; of this number about seventy-five entered the Freshman class.—*Bates Student.*

Of the Presidents of the United States, eight—Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln and Johnson were not college educated. Grant was educated at West Point. All the rest were graduated at college. The two Adams graduated at Harvard; Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler at William and Mary: Madison at Princeton; Polk at the University of North Carolina; Pierce at Bowdoin; Buchanan at Dickinson; Hayes at Kenyon, and Garfield at Williams.—*Ex.*

PLUNDER.

Upon a modest gravestone in Vincennes cemetery appears the plaintive legend, "His neighbor played the cornet."

An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty long. How admirable are thy works, oh, nature!

Senior (who has been to a lecture on astronomy and to Bachman's afterwards): "Galileo 'sh perfec'ly right; th' earsh dush move."—*Berkeleyan.*

O skipper, in thy home of cheese,
Uncertain, coy, just made to tease;
But seen too oft, familiar with thy taste,
We pick you up, then drop again in haste.

A Senior with a very serious face, was observed to be very thoughtfully dishing out the butter; and when asked what he was studying, he seriously replied that he was studying Ancient Greece.

Senior (asks Prof. a very profound question.) Prof.: "Mr. W——, a fool can ask a question that ten wise men could not answer."

Senior.—"Then, I suppose that's why so many of us flunk."—*Ex.*

The number of one-armed young men seen driving out with young ladies, these winter evenings, is truly appalling. An old soldier at our elbow says that one arm is invariably lost during an engagement.

He was a fine looking man, and he proudly strutted down the sidewalks with the air of proprietorship in every movement. "Beg pardon," said a stranger as he stepped up to him, hat in hand, in utmost humility. "Do I have your permission to remain in town over night?"—*New Haven Register.*

A RHYMJ OF THE TIMJ.

O! king of the fiddle, Wilhelmj,
If truly you love me, just tell mj,
Just answer my sigh
By a glance from your eye;
Be honest and don't try to sell mj.

With rapture your music did thrill mj,
With pleasure supremest did fill mj,
If I could believe,
That you meant to deceive,
Wilhelmj, I think it would kill mj.

Ex.

Rose McWhortleberry heard her master remark at the dinner-table the other day that Kismet meant "fate," and that is the reason why she so astonished her mistress by remarking next day to Belinda, the chambermaid: "Oh, Belindy, I can't scarcely walk wid the chilblains all over me two Kismets."—*New Orleans Times.*

BALLAD OF THE STUDENT.

He was a student gay,
And she a village maiden,
More fair than fairest flower,
With sweetness over-laden.
They loitered at the gate,
The stars were shining brightly,
The hour was getting late.
The old man getting sprightly.
The student softly sighed,
As by her side he lingered,
His dainty mustachios
With greatest grace he fingered:
"Oh! I am thine," said he,
"Oh! I am thine completely,"
"Ah! yes, I trust in thee,"
She answered him most sweetly.
And then—well, "yum, yum, yum."—
Soon afterward he left her.—
He said stern duty called;
She said he had bereft her,—
How "broken up" he looked,
But slowly he grew stronger,
One block away he stopped
And stayed there four hours longer.

Ex.

He gracefully accepted—"I assure you, gentlemen," said the convict upon entering the pris-

on, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this place was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interest I should have peremptorily declined to serve, but as I am in the hands of my friends, I see no other course but to submit."—*Ex.*

TWO GOOD COMPOSERS, AND MANY GOOD BOOKS.

The two gentlemen mentioned below do not call themselves "Doctors of Music" or even "Professors," preferring their own well known names; which they can well afford to use without prefixes, since they both have assured reputations.

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JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THOROUGH BASS, [$1.00] for learning Chorus music (4-part music only. It is the same as the last part of the other book,) and

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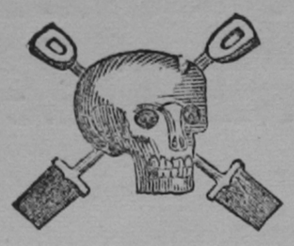

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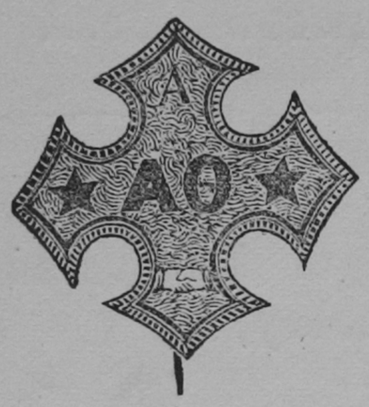

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